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1860 1860

74 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

CHARGE OF TIME.

80 Taking effect Sunday, November 25th, 1860.

80 Trains leave Janesville: For:

22 Milwaukee, 6:00 A M

Milwaukee, 1:10 P M

Madison only, 4:31 P M

Madison and Prairie du Chien, 7:28 P M

65 Monroe, 8:45 P M

Trains arrive at Janesville from		
	Madison and Prairie du Chien,	8.00 A. M.
90	Madison only,	8.40 P. M.
	Milwaukee,	8.50 P. M.
22	Milwaukee,	8.50 P. M.
	Monroe,	10.40 P. M.
	Freight must be delivered at the freight depot by 10 o'clock P. M. to insure shipment the same day.	
26	Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Grand Western and Grand Trunk Railways, for sale to all points east.	Wm. E. HERZOG, Agent.
18	Chicago and North Western Railway	

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.		
Trains leave Janesville:		
Freight Train, for Oshkosh.	7.15 A. M.	
Day Express, " "	8.30 P. M.	
Freight Train, " "	6.45 P. M.	
Passenger Train, for Chicago,	8.30 A. M.	
Day Express, " "	12.45 P. M.	
Freight, " "	6.30 A. M.	
Trains arrive at Janesville:		
Night Express, from Chicago,	10.30 A. M.	

00	Day	"	2.50 A. M.
	Freight,	"	0.65 P. M.
22	Day Express, from Oakbrook,	"	12.40 P. M.
	Freight,	"	0.50 P. M.
86		"	0.65 P. M.
	<p>Tickets for Berlin, Leavert Dam, Portage City, Wau- pau, La Crosse, St Paul and all points north-west; 84 Deloit, Dixon, Fremont, Galesburg, Marshall and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, for 74 sale at the passenger's option.</p>		
67	<p>W. E. PATTERSON, Agent.</p>		

[illegible]

tionary are made at the junction of C. B. & Q. and C. & O. for Burlington, Quincy, Kansas and at Joseph. Tickets can be purchased at the office of this company in Kansasville.

ALL trains will leave daily except **Sunday**.
E. M. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent.
H. H. PORTER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. ABERT, Agent.

New York Central Railroad.

Connections at Albany with Western & Albany Railway, and New York & New Haven and all Union P. R. R.

THE BEST AND MOST REPUTABLE ROUTE TO THE EAST.
This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Canada road for the Suspension Bridge, and with the Atlantic Northern road, with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

Baggage Unchecked Through from Chicago and Principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston and all Principal Places in the East.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

Tickets for sale at all the Principal Ticket Offices.

In the West. Also at the Company's office in the American Express Office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. ALLAN BULLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y. HAWVELL, Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent. Geo. Northwestern Agent. declind

SWIMMER Arrangement.
VIA.

Illinois Central Railroad.

On and after Sunday, April 15, 1894, trains will leave the Great Central Hotel, box 1, 1st street, at 6.30 a.m. (Sunday is excepted). Acquisition at 1.00.

On Saturdays an accommodation train will run Kaukaee, leaving Chicago at 6:26 p. m.

Elegant sleeping cars are run on all night trains.

Baggage checked through to Cairo, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

As through ticket for sale at the company's office in
Grand Central depot, at the office of the Pittsburgh
P. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, corner Randolph and
Pearson streets, at the Michigan Central Railroad car
on Pearson street, between Lake and Pearson streets.
W. B. ARTHUR, superintendent.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt.
Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake
Chicago,
630 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every
day.

except Sundays.
9:40 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.
7:00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.
7:00 P. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.
Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad stations in the west, and at the General Office, corner La Salle and Dearborn streets, opposite the Transcat Office, Chicago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.
H. J. SPALLING. E. N. RIDGE.
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R.

april 18th

UNITED STATES MAIL

ONLY WEEKLY LINE

To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool

AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, L.

THE MONTREAL MAIL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

first class, full powered, Clyde built machinery, in connection with the	
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY	
of Canada, carrying the United States and Canadian mails and passengers.	
Bohemian,	Monaster,
North British,	Orange,
Anglo Saxon,	Belmont,
Nova Scotia,	Cap. Meade,
North American,	Alton,
Quebec,	(New)
Utahian,	

On and after the fifth of November, the steamers will
from Portland weekly.
Fare from Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool:
1st Class, according to State Steam Navigation Co.,
steerage, round with cooked provisions, 250 and 250
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 6 weeks, 350 and 350
Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers
from all the principal towns of Great Britain and

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, **Sable & Seale**, 10 Water St., Liverpool, England and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to **JAMES WARRACK**, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN

This immense iron structure nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world), erected across the St. Lawrence at Montreal at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western ends of the continent, has been

Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada.
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under a management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago or Minneapolis to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England states, also.

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL

and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by this only regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Londonderry every Friday throughout the year. Further particulars apply to

JAMES WARRACK,
Gen'l West'n Agt, 12 Lake St., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLEY,
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. aprdly

WALCANTING FOREIGN EMPLOYEES

**VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS
COMPANY,**
Via New and Erie R. R.
N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway.

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:
THIS company having lately made more full and
satisfactory arrangements than heretofore had, beg to
inform you that they are now prepared to receive and
ship all kinds of freight, and to make all necessary
arrangements for the same, at the lowest rates.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION
of all classes of merchandise, between the western
and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-
and south-west. We offer the following advantages:
From and after this date our **Day Express** Train will
run from Jersey City every day (Sundays excepted)
direct for Dunkirk, making close connection with
trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward.
Full and complete arrangements have been perfected
by which

Quicker Time

can be made than has heretofore been made or estimated by any freight line. Our business is under the control and management of experienced transportation men. We have capable and responsible agents at principal points of transfer and delivery, and our freight is carried in cars under our own control—all of which ensure safety and despatch; added to which

Our Rates will at all Times be as Low as by the Regular Railroad Lines.

Great care will be taken to guard against overcharges, losses or damages, but should any occur, they will be promptly adjusted.

SHIPING DIRECTIONS.—Mark packages "Vatic Express." *Produce bills of lading on the day of shipment.* For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading and directions, apply to **IRA JUSTIN, Jr., Agent**,
First floor east of Hyatt Hotel.
Jagorville, Nev. 22, 1920.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

NOT TO BE UNDER SOLD

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!
Competition is the Life of Trade.
Go to L. Moore's Warerooms if you want anything to
In the line of
FURNITURE!

where you will get your money's worth.

Farlor, Chamber and Common

Furniture of all kinds at a great reduction of prices,
he is bound to

CLOSE OUT

his present stock. His articles are too numerous to
mention.

Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates,
the Largest and Best stock ever offered in this city.

GILT & ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Oval Picture and Glass Frames,
Mattresses,
Len's Spiral Spring Beds,
the best and cheapest in use. See Mr. Churchill's
certificate. Go examine and see them, they speak for
themselves.

COFFINS

of all sizes. Trimming and Stencils always on hand.
Goods delivered to any part of the city or sent free of
charge.

Millwaukee St., 3 doors east of City Hall.
JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18th, 1860. G. L. MOSES,
carpenter.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
JANESVILLE, Wis., June 3rd, 1860.

MR. L. MOSES—Dear Sir—Having had in constant
use for many years your celebrated

[illegible]

LATELY FROM THE EAST,
HAVE recently purchased the entire stock of
 merchandise of J. N. Moore, formerly owned by Moore
 & Co., and will operate at the old stand, West Milwaukee
 street, Exchange block, opposite Bell Mill.
 The stock consists of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
 of every description; also,
Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,
CARPETS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The stock is nearly all new, and great additions have been made this spring from New York, Boston and Philadelphia markets, bought from the most successful Importing Houses and Auction Rooms in the east, at low figures, to suit the times. Therefore, as this splendid stock has been bought cheap, we can

OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CUSTOMERS!

We extend an invitation to all the old friends and new to come in and see the goods, and we flatter ourselves that we have something to give you, and we mean to build up a wide-spread reputation and business.

try day of the old customers of the house, but add more
every day. ap25adawf

WOOLLISCROFT'S BAKERY
AND
Ice Cream Saloon.

W. WOOLLISCROFT'S takes this opportunity to fo-
reshadow the citizens of Jacksonville that he has reac-
quired his estate, and will keep it fully supplied with all
the

Estables and Drinkables
that the market affords. That in his store will be found
all kinds of

**Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies,
Fruits, Cigars, Sardines, Wines, &c.,**

at wholesale and retail for Cash.
N. B.—On our Monday, June 24, I shall retail
crackers at wholesale price, and sell Bread, Cakes,
you can be bought elsewhere. (Signed)
J. J. B. 1892

NEW GROCERY
AND
Liquor Store!
BOURGE TARRANT & CO. have opened in the store
one door east of the Agricultural Store,
New Family Grocery and Liquor Store!
which they will keep stocked at all times with a large
and superior assortment of
Every Article

AGENCY FOR
H. H. HUTSON & CO. CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
CREAM ALES!
S. Hutson, as agent, has constantly on hand a full
supply of these celebrated Ales.
Wholesale from the country and private houses must be
accompanied with cash.
ALE AND CASKS.
On return of the casks the price paid for them will
be refunded or allowed for in account.
All orders for ale promptly attended to, and delivered
any part of the city free of charge.

In quarter, half and whole barrels.
 Customers will be furnished with directions for the
 mixing and care of the oil.
 Orders may be left at the store of Tarrant & Co., and
 will be promptly attended to.

**RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
 NEWELL'S,
 MAIN STREET.**

RIVINGS Complete Works, in 21 Vols, printed on
 beautiful thin paper and bound in half calf for
 \$1.00. Also 5000
 Everett's Life of Washington.
 American Methodism, by Wm. Annan.
 Poems, by Geo. P. Morris.
 Narrative and Adventures by Travelers in Africa, by
 J. S. Williams.

The Adventures of James Oron Adams, by T. H.
The Mother-in-Law, by Mrs. Southwick.
The Hangaroo Hunters, by A. Bowman.
Dear Bitterroot, by Balzac.
William's Will, by S. F. Miller.
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, by Franz
October 1st, 1860. U. J. DEARBOUR octider

MUSIC!! MUSIC!!
Mrs. S. Foord
will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in Piano Forte, Vocal Music, Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist church.
U. J. D. Instruction given at the residence of 2 or pupils desired.

Louisville, Sept. 17, 1869. sod184ly
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
 Grand Display of French Millinery, &c.
MISS SHEEHAN & CO.,
 WOULD respectfully announce to the ladies of
 Louisville, that a new and elegant stock will open, for in-
 spection, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May the
 15th and 16th, 1869, a choice and select assortment
 of
MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
 The stock embrace everything that is new, novel and
 fashionable in the art, such as Ribbons, Trimmings,
 French and American Flowers in every color, &c.
 &c. Ladies Dress Caps, in endless variety. Misses'

ment, Fats and Ridding hats, all prices, in fact every article in the First Class Millinery Establishment may be found here at the lowest possible prices, being enabled to do so from the fact that my goods all come from the best houses, both in England and America.

MRS. SHEEHAN & CO. feel confident, from the long experience in the business in all its various branches as we have had, together with every facility for making alterations, that they can give the most satisfactory results in style, durability, elegance and cheapness.

And in the interest of a fashionable Boston will find it to their advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

Respectfully solicited.

MRS. SHEEHAN & CO.
Newburyport, May 28th, 1860.

B.—Old bonnets carried, bleached, pressed and pressed out, or new hats made on short notice. All dresses cut and made to order, one door north N. K. R.

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
\$5 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
inserted a square.
1 square 1 day, \$7 50
do 2 " " 12 00
do 3 " " 18 00
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NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!
Competition is the Life of Trade.
GO to L. Moss' Warerooms if you want anything in
in the line of
PAINTS:

THE LARGEST STOCK OF WRAPPING PAPER EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY
In this city at Newell's, and at prices that defy competition. In large quantities for cash on delivery, at paper mill prices. cc204tf O. J. DEARBORN.

NEW SPRING CHALLENGE just received
april 2nd - 1914
MCKAY & BROS.

MEANS LEASES FOR SALE

PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, \$359,745 70.
FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.
OFFICERS.—George H. Hart, President; E. P. Rom
Vice Pres't; H. H. Cogswell, Sec'y and Treas'r; S. H
Smith, Assistant Sec'y.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, T. P. Rom, A. C. Cattell
John W. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew E. Chambers
H. H. Cogswell, Samuel Jones, M. D. Hon. H. M. Pul
E. E. BOILE, State Agent.
Office, Leffler's Block, Corner 5th and Walnut Sts.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.
September, 11th, 1886. rep1idawtf

RAGS WANTED.
100 TONS of Woolen Rags wanted by
Main street, Jansenville. O. J. DEARBORN.
sep904xm

SILVER WARE pure as gold, just received of
S. C. HAULDING.
sep1idawtf

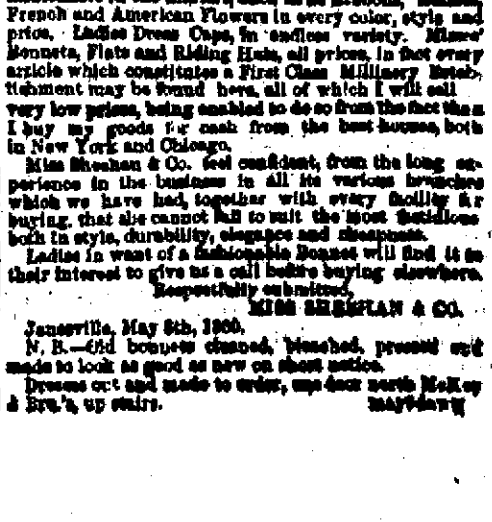
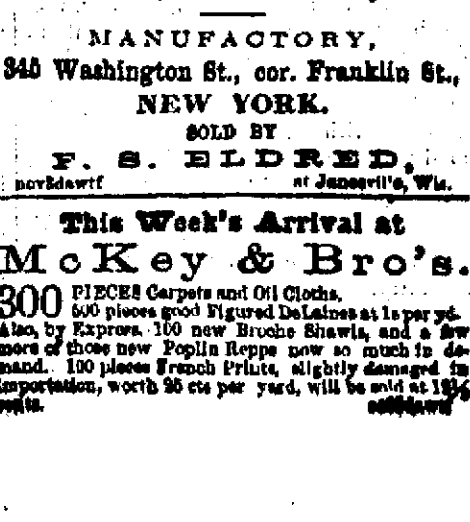
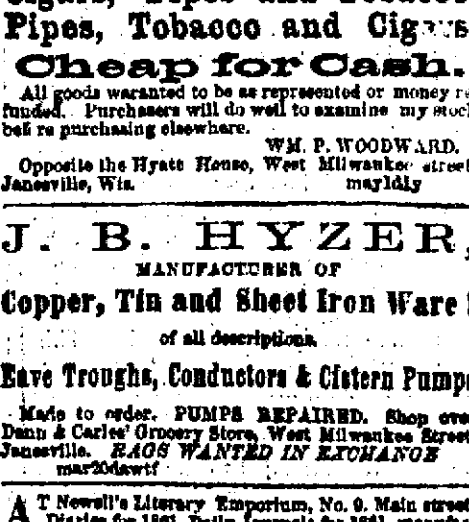
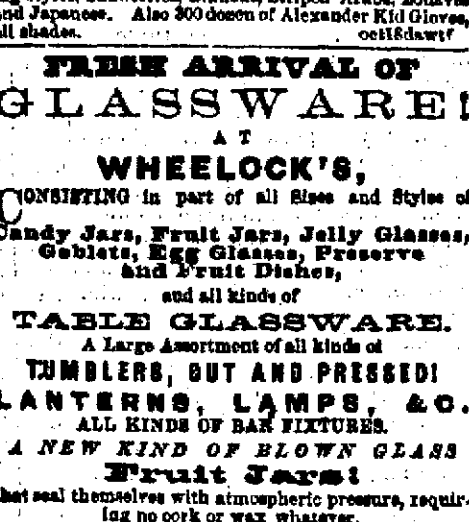
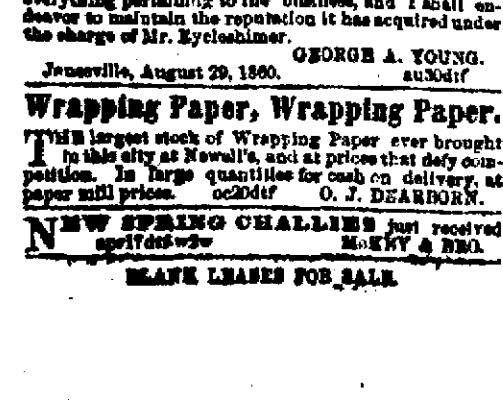
A Dwelling House to Rent.
TO RENT.—A Good Dwelling House, only 5 minutes walk from the post office. Terms very reasonable. Inquire at this office. over 5000

Have trouble, conductors & eastern pumps
...
Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over
Dunn & Carle's Grocery Store, West Milwaukee Street,
Janesville. RAGS WANTED IN EXCHANGE
mar20dawit

A T Newell's Literary Emporium, No. 9. Main street
Charles for 1861, Daily Journals for 1861 manuscript
thred aporvly for the use of Banks.
servid
O. J. DEARBORN.

McKay & Bro's.
300 PIECES Carpets and Oil Cloths.
500 pieces good figured DeLaines at 1 per yd.
Also, by Express, 100 new Bruche Shawls, and a few
more of those new Poplin Reppe now so much in de-
mand. 100 pieces French Prints, slightly damaged in
shipment, worth 25 cts per yard, will be sold at 15c
per yd.

both in style, durability, elegance and cheapness.
Ladies in want of a fashionable Bonnet will find it to
their interest to give us a call before buying elsewhere.
Respectfully submitted,
MISS MERIDIAN & CO.
Janesville, May 8th, 1890.
N. B.—Old bonnets cleaned, washed, pressed and
made to look as good as new on short notice.
Bonnets cut and made to order, one door north McKay
& Bro's, up stairs.



I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these arrangements, there is no present danger of any such emergency will happen. Having discovered that recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, there would be no alternative to accomplish some degree, if possible, the same object, by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the fourth of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As they have not received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still, I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance, that they are calculated to pro-

[illegible]

I should like to state justice to the Attorney General, were it only the mention of his distinguished services to the Government, and his successful administration of the defense of the government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to be the property of the government; previous to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The successful opposition to these claims has saved the Government millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under these claims, not less in equal amount.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Lusk.

It has been represented to me from sources which I have been reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of the State of California are suffering from a severe drought on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvest in every other portion of the State is abundant. It is well known that the Government is doing all in its power to relieve the suffering, and that the Government is well calculated to sympathize with every heart. The destitution of the poor is a subject which has attracted the attention of the Government, and the Government is well calculated to sympathize with every heart. The destitution of the poor is a subject which has attracted the attention of the Government, and the Government is well calculated to sympathize with every heart.

WALKER'S will, in a few days, remove into
one of the new buildings.

Myer's New Block.

Myer he will be happy to see all his old customers, and
they new ones can make it their pleasure to call,
resting with his polite attention and increased facilities
together with a large addition to his stock, and having
the most complete assortment of goods in the city, he
can make it the interest of every one to want
good

BOOTS AND SHOES

call and see him. decidewr

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

NTIL further notice McKoy & Bro., Main street,
Janesville, will take at par for merchandise, the
notes of the following banks. Also, the bills of
several banks registered down will be taken at dis-
count. Currency Money, Eastern Bills, Gold and Sil-
ver. Highest market prices paid
for New York Exchange.

McKoy & Bro.,
No. 1 and 2 West side Main street.

SILVER were pure as coin, just received at

Illinois Money Taken for Goods.
WANTED.—Every kind of produce that will sell
here, for which will be paid CASH.
illegally-wtf S. H. CULVER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
A MAN takes this method of informing his
friends that he has commenced the business of
Repairing all Kinds of Watches!
ALSO,
LOCKS & JEWELRY.
May's building on East Milwaukee street, a few doors
West of the Post Office.

Having been in the employ of Messrs. Webb & Lee,
this city, for the last four years, I have been
now such a reputation in his business as will justify
me in asking for the patronage of those who have an
interest in the watchmaking business. Confident of
my well known name in the establishment, I am
able to give entire satisfaction to those who en-
trust their property to his line of business, he
particularly asks for the

TO RENT.
STORE and offices on West Milwaukee street—
Angloire of
PIXLEY & HARLOW,
Jameville, August 19th, 1860. nmlsif

Envelopes.
USPT received at Newell's Literary Emporium, a large
invoice of BX ENVELOPES RA Mohe Envelopes, of
the various sizes and colors. nmlsif

Assignee's Sale.
THE undersigned will expose for sale at public auction,
at his office in the city of Jameville on the 21st day
December, 1861, the following located real estate situ-
ated in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, viz: Al-
most half of the east three-fourths of the northwest quar-
ter of section thirty-one, township three, town two, range
four, containing 10½ acres, more or less. Also, one-
fourth of the north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-
one, township three, town two, range four, containing
of west center line of section thirty-one, to the east
corner of Alvin Minn's northeast corner; the tract
containing thirty-nine rods to Levi St. John's land;
and the tract containing thirty-nine rods to Levi St. John's
to the place of beginning.—November 21st, 1860.

1111 Received at Newbury's, Main street. Call and
 see 204111 if you are sure to purchase.
 O. J. D.

MORE NEW BOOKS.
 NOTHER Invoice of the Life of Emily C. Jackson,
 by Kendrick.
 Soul Liberty, by Henry C. Fish, D. D.
 The Epistle to the Galatians, translated by J. G. Lockhart.
 The Budget Closed, by Jane Austen.
 The Eclipse of Faith and The Great Preparation, or
 The Second Dravath Near.
 Nov 17 1841
 O. J. DEARBORN

Fresh Oysters at Wheelocks.
 CONSTANTLY on hand, the Finest Baltimore Oyster
 can be seen and chosen from by calling on the
 lowest prices.
 W. G. WHELOCK,
 Newell St. cor. State. cor 214111 Main Street

Millers, Farmers & Threshers.
 SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which wears
 longer than any other kind and will not gum mil-
 lers, &c. for sale at
 TALLMAN & COLLINS


THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been vigorous, our energy and industry have yielded fair and ample returns. In short no nation in the tide of time, has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity, than we have done until a very recent period. Why is it, then, that discontent now extensively prevails, and the union of the states, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and unrelenting interference of the northern people with the question of slavery in the southern states, has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived so much dreaded by the Father of His Country, when hostilities are kindled, and a civil war is formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned, my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the territories; nor from the efforts of different states to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. Although these evils might have been endured by the south without danger to the union, as others have been, in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes, as from the fact that the violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the north for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced a malignant influence on the slaves, and inspired them with notions of freedom; hence a sense of security no longer exists among the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the south, retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, which is a just one, extend and intensify itself, until it shall pervade the masses of the southern people, then disunion will be inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequences be to render the home and domestic life, and half the parties to it, habitually and constantly in a state of alarm and apprehension. In 1835, pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the south, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves—and in the language of Geo. Jackson, to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war. This agitation has ever since been continued by state and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of congress has been occupied in violent speeches on the never ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet, and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the union. How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. They alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish this object, and all which the slave states have ever contended for, is to be left alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way, as sovereign states. They are, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the north are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I greatly rely. If your aid is beyond the power of any President to obtain, it may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the states. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power under our constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little for good or evil, on such a momentous question; and this brings me to believe that the election of any one to follow citizens to the office of President, does not in the least cause for dissolving the union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the federal government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How then can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very constitution? Reason, justice and regard for the constitution all require that we shall wait for some overt danger, and act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy. It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the south that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights; but are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office and his high responsibilities he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated councils of this government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional principle. It is no more than the Chief Executive officer of the government. His province is not to make, but execute its laws, and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed congress, unless we may possibly except the Fugitive Slave Law, which was passed by a majority of the south, and the slighted degree of the south to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both houses either in the present or the next congress. Surely under these circumstances we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who says, "never man spoke, that 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' The day of evil may never come unless we shall rashly

bring it upon ourselves. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the southern states are denied equal rights with the other states in the common territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these territories; and certainly not by the supreme court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, the owners have a right to take them into the common territories and hold them there under the protection of the constitution. So far then as congress is concerned, the objection is not an act which they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery is, and shall be forever prohibited in the territory. Such an act, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form. Only three days after my inauguration, the supreme court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times, that correctness of decision has been extensively ignored, and for the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest territorial legislatures with power to enact laws which are forbidden by its federal constitution to exercise. Every state legislature in the union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any state, except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, when framing a constitution for the state. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of the territory represented in convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution, preparatory to admission as a state into the union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. It is not subordinate territorial legislatures, but not of subordinate territorial legislatures. Were it otherwise, then, indeed would the equality of the states in the territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence the people of the south, much less can it afford a good reason for disunion. The most palpable violation of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different state legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither congress nor any President can be held responsible, having been passed in violation of the federal constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both state and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a state court in Wisconsin, and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the supreme court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one state to another, shall be delivered up to the claimant. Without this provision, it is a well-known historical fact that the constitution itself could never have been adopted by the convention. In one form or another under the act of 1793 or 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive slave law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington to the present time. Here, then, a clear case is presented in which it will be the duty of the next President, if it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of state legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the constitution and laws, and established a precedent for the states of the north to follow. Should he refuse to enforce the law, he will be presuming in advance that he will violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice—of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration. It is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience, and with considerable expense to the government, that the state legislatures will repeat their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments, unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the union. The southern states, standing on the basis of this act of justice, have a right to demand that the laws of the states of the north, should be enforced. The sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution.

In order to carry into effect these laws, the constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms, legislative, executive and judicial, and the government to the extent of its powers, acts upon the individual citizens of every state and executes its own decrees by the agency of its officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the states in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of enforcing the laws, in order to form a more perfect union, to establish a government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the states. This has been accomplished by the constitution of the United States. In short, the government created by the constitution, and giving its authority from the sovereign people of the United States, has precisely the same right to exercise its powers over the people of all states in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each state, and as binding upon the people as though it had been textually inserted therein. This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty of the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its powers are never intended to be exercised in a hostile manner, but to preserve the peace and bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they, at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by the farmers to be the basis of a fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the states, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of those powers, to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the constitution would be so interpreted as to enable any state, by her own act and without the consent of her sister states, to discharge her people from all or any of their federal obligations. It may be said, that, as the people of the states without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the federal government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied; it exists independent of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under old governments have been destroyed, and under new ones have been created. It is embodied in strong and express language, in our declaration of independence, but the distinction must ever be observed, that this is a revolution against the established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face. Secession is nothing more nor less than a revolution, and if it is a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution. What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the executive, bound by solemn oath before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed? From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. He is bound by the oath of his office, in whole or in part, has been and is impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such at the present moment is the case throughout the state of South Carolina. So far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of federal officers, and the federal officers without their aid, and the agency alone those laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We have no longer a District Judge or District Attorney, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished. It is impossible, to replace it, if not by congress, on the statute book bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia, to execute the laws, and to aid him in performing his duty, having first, by proclamation, commanded the insurgents to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by any possibility, be performed in a state where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute, and where there is no posse comitatus, the entire population would combine in one solid column to resist him. The mere resistance of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single state, not to speak of other states who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide upon the present laws cannot be amended so as to carry more effectively the objects of the constitution. The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom House in Charleston, and the Collector, unfortunately resigning, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over the authority to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the same, has been expressly granted by the Court to Congress. It is believed that any attempt will be made to compel the United States from this property by force, but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in the command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for the consequences would rightfully rest upon the hands of the aggressors. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to alter the history of the United States. This would be to give to a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign states. It has no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government involving no such responsibility; any attempt to do this would on his part, be a naked act of usurpation, and would be a direct violation of the constitution on three special points. It is, in regard to the Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign states. It has no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government involving no such responsibility; any attempt to do this would on his part, be a naked act of usurpation, and would be a direct violation of the constitution on three special points. It is, in regard to the Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign states. 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1860  1860

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
CHANCE OF T. P. E.
Taking effect Sunday, November 25th, 1856.
Trains leave Junesville for:

Milwaukee,	6:50 A M
Madison,	1:10 P M
Madison city,	4:51 P M
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	7:30 P M
Monroe,	7:45 P M

Trains arrive at Jacksonville from	
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	8:00 A. M.
Madison only,	9:40 P. M.
Milwaukee,	7:35 P. M.
Minneapolis,	9:40 P. M.
Monroe,	12:45 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at the freight depot by 2 o'clock P. M. to insure shipment the same day.	
Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for sale at all points enst.	
W. M. B. STRONG, Agent.	
Chicago and North-Western Railway.	

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.		
Trains leave Janesville:		
Freight Train, for Oshkosh.	7.15 A. M.	
Day Express, " "	4.59 P. M.	
Freight Train, " "	6.48 P. M.	
Passenger Train, for Chicago,	12.45 P. M.	
Day Express, " "	12.45 P. M.	
Freight, " "	6.50 A. M.	
Trains Arrive at Janesville:		
Night Express, from Chicago,	10.20 A. M.	
Day Express, " "	4.45 P. M.	

Day Express, from Oskosh,	8.25 P. M.
Freight,	12.40 P. M.
Freight,	6.00 P. M.
Freight,	9.45 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waupun, Le Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Madison, Rockford, Freeport, Gilboa, Dubuque and points west; tickets for all principal points east and west, for sale at the passenger depot.

L. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Oskosh and Chicago Union Railroads.

Train Leaves

8.15 A. M.

Trains connect with the New York and Montreal express trains each day, and all trains go west and south. Also connecting at St. Joseph are trains for Rochester, Freeport, Warren, Bangor, Moosehead Lake, Grand Island and Hamilton, and for New York and G. & O. and for Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, Leavenworth and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Milwaukee and Chicago, and at points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroads. Passenger stations are made at the junction of G. B. & C. and G. & O. for Burlington, Quincy, Hamilton and St. Joseph.

New York Central Railroad.
CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany North-
ern Railroads for Boston and all places in New
England, and Kingston, River Road for New York.
THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO THE EAST.

engo with the Michigan Central and Canada road for the
Suspension Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern
road, with the Lake Shore roads to Indiana.
Chicago is the largest city in the West, and all
Principal places in the Northwest toward New York and Bos-
ton and all Principal Places in the East.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices
in the West. Also at the Company's office in the Ameri-
can Express Office Building, 100 North Dearborn street, Chicago.
ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo.
H. E. SAWYER, Chicago. (Gen. Pass. Agent.

Central, Southern, Western, Agents - Chicago - St. Louis - St. Paul -
Summer Arrangement.
 VIA.
Illinois Central Railroad.
 ON and after Sunday, April 15, 1890, trains will leave
 the Great Central Depot, North-Indiana street, at 6.35 A.
 M., (Sundays excepted). Arriving at Rooms at 8.45, the
 train at 9.15 P. M., Springfield, 10.30, St. Louis, 11.45, St.
 Paul, 1.30 P. M., Memphis in 20 hours, and New Orleans
 in 48 hours from Chicago.
 Trains leaving Chicago at 6.35 P. M., (Sundays excepted),
 will arrive at Springfield, 7.45, St. Louis, 9.00, St. Paul, 10.15,
 Memphis, 11.30, and New Orleans, 1.00 P. M., in 48 hours.

As through tickets for sale at the company's office in Great Central Depot; at the office of the Pittsburgh, St. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, corner Randolph and Adams streets; at the Milwaukee & St. Paul office on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph sts.

W. M. AETHELIN, Superintendent.

Michigan Central and Great Western
(Grand) Rapids.
TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st.,
Chicago.

6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
except Sundays.

8.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
except Sundays.

7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.

7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
except Sundays.

—Bargain Ticket Branch.

Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad of
 the west, and at the General office, corner Lake
 and Dearborn streets, opposite the Transit House, Chi-
 cago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.

H. J. SPAULDING. R. N. RICE.
 Gen. Pass. Agt. M. C. R. R. Sup't.
 April 2d.

UNITED STATES MAIL
 ONLY WEEKLY LINE
 To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.

THE MONTREAL MAIL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-
nection with the—
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
of Canada, carrying to the United States and Canada
passengers and passengers' baggage, and parcels.
Bohemia,.....McMaster.
North Britton.....Grange.

Norfolkian, .....	.....	.....
North American, .....	.....	.....
North Scotian, .....	.....	.....
Ontario, .....	.....	.....
Canadian, .....	.....	.....
Alberian, .....	.....	.....
Norwegian, .....	.....	.....

Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
On and after the 24th of November, the steamers will sail
from Portland, to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and
Fare from Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liver-
pool:

First Class, according to State Rates,	\$50 and \$105
Second Class, found with cooked provisions	\$25 and \$50
Staterooms, including State Rates	150 and 200

CLEAR VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.
The longest bridge ever built in America has been opened to traffic. The Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence River between Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and New York City, U.S.A., was officially dedicated today by the Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The bridge, which is 1,297 feet long, will provide a direct route from Montreal to New York City, bypassing the old route via Albany and New York City. The bridge was built at a cost of \$10,000,000 and will carry both automobiles and trains. It is the longest bridge ever built in America and is one of the most important bridges in the world.

Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under the management of the **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA** from Chicago or the Mississippi river, and is the most direct and the most convenient route for travel between the west and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight boats, through the ice-free ports of Canada and the New England states, also

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced
rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States
and European steamships, calling from New York
every Saturday during winter and Quebec during sum-
mer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at
London every Friday throughout the year. For
further particulars apply to

JAMES WARRACK,
Gen'l. West'n Agt, 12 Lake St, Chicago,
WALTER SHANLEY,
Capt. Manager, Montreal, april 19

**VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS
COMPANY,**
Via New and Erie R. R.
N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway.

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE
This company having lately made more full and perfect arrangements than heretofore had, beg to call attention to their facilities.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION
of all classes of merchandise, between the eastern cities and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-west and south-west. We offer the following advantages:—
First and after the arrival of the Express Train will be run from Jersey City every day except on Sundays, direct for Dunkirk, making close connection with our trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward. Full and complete arrangements have been perfected by which:
Quicker Time
can be made than has heretofore been made or attempted.

men. We have capable and responsible agents at all principal points of transfer and delivery, and our freight is carried in cars under our own control—all of which insure safety and promptness to which we are proud to give our Rates will at all times be as low as by the Regular Railroad Lines.

Great care will be taken to guard against over charges, losses or damages, but should they occur, our agents there will be promptly examined into and adjusted.

SLEEPING DIRECTIONS.—Mark packages "Valuable."

Shipment. For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading and directions, apply to **IRA JUSTIN, Jn., Agent,** First door east of Hyatt House, **Jagersville, Nov. 30, 1899.** **merchandise**

The President's Message.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently preoccupied in its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short no nation in the tide of time, has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity, than we have done until a very recent period. Why is it, then, that discontent now extensively prevails, and the union of the states, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and unintermittent interference of the northern people with the question of slavery in the southern states, has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived so much dreaded by the Father of His Country, when hostile geographical parts have been formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned, my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the territories; nor from the demand of different states to limit the execution of the fugitive slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the south, without danger to the union, as others have been, in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes, as from the fact that the violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the north for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom; hence a sense of security no longer exists among the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. A man from the south, sitting at night in dread of what may befall himself and his children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself, until it shall pervade the masses of the southern people, then disunion will be inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequences be to render the home of a father, a scene of half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is that he will preserve the constitution and the union throughout all generations. But let us take warning in time and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years, the agitation against slavery in the south has been incessant. In 1833, pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the south, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves and in the language of Gen. Jackson, to stimulate them to "surrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war. This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of state and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of congress has been occupied in violent speeches on the never ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet, and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the union. How could it be otherwise? It was the duty of the states to resist the passage of the fugitive slave law, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. They alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish this object, and all which the slave states have ever contended for, is to be left alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way, as sovereign states. They, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the north are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or Barbary. Upon their conscience and patriotic forbearance I confidently rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the states. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power under our constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little for good or evil, on such a momentous question; and this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President, does not in itself afford just cause for dissent. The election is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the federal government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How then can the result justify a revolution to destroy the very government which has been elected? But regard for the constitution all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President before resorting to such a remedy. It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the south that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights; but such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortal man? From the very nature of the office and its high responsibilities he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated councils of this government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all he is no more than the Chief Executive officer of the government. His province is not to make, but execute its laws, and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed the legislature which may possibly except Missouri compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the south to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both houses either in the present or the next congress. Surely under these circumstances we ought to be restrained from precipitate action by the prospect of him who speaks as never man spoke, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come unless we shall rashly

bring it upon ourselves. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the southern states are denied equal rights with the other states in the common territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by congress, which has never passed a law which would deprive any state of its equal rights in the common territories; and certainly not by the supreme court which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, the owners have a right to take them into the common territories and hold them there under the protection of the constitution. So far then as congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery is, and shall be forever prohibited in the territory. Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form. Only three days after my inauguration, the supreme court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times, that correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned by the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest territorial legislatures with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power congress is expressly forbidden by its federal constitution to exercise. Every state legislature in the union is forbidden by its own constitution to do so. The only power which can be exercised in any state, except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, when framing or amending their state constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of the territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution, preparatory to admission as a state into the union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the people of the states in the territories be denied equal rights with the people of the states, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the union. The most palpable violation of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different state legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither congress nor any federal officer can be held responsible; having been committed in violation of the federal constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both state and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a state court in Wisconsin, and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the express consent of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one state to another, shall be delivered up to their masters. Without this provision, it is a well-known historical fact that the constitution itself could never have been adopted by the convention. In one form or another under the acts of 1793 or 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive slave law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington to the present moment. Here, as elsewhere, it is to be remembered that it will be the duty of the next President, and it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of state legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one half of the states of this union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice—of Christian charity. Let us pause for the overt act. The fugitive slave law has been violated into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration, though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience, and with considerable expense to the government. Let us trust that the state legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments, unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the union. The southern states, standing on the basis of the constitution, have a right to demand that the act of justice from the states of the north. Should it be refused them, the constitution, to which all the states are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them, in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event the injured states, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been the only course open to the states, whenever it shall be their sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the union in accordance with the constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the confederacy; that as each became parties to the union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the union in a similar manner, by the vote of such a convention. In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy, it must be on the principle that the federal government is a mere voluntary association of states, that any state, dissolved at pleasure by one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the confederacy is a rope of sand, and to be separated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the states. In this manner our thirty-three states may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics, each one retiring from the union without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course; by this process a union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, and the rights of the people to life, liberty and property would be lost. Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history. As it was framed with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several states for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in the bodies composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred power upon the federal government dangerous to the rights of the states, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate that their efforts were directed to the destruction of the union, or that any state felt herself aggrieved, or might secede from the union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the states would be endangered by the constitution? The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the federal government, that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of the 16th of January, 1835, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to congress, employed the following language: "The right of the people of a single state to dissolve themselves at will, without the consent of the other states, from their most solemn obligations, hazards the liberty and happiness of millions composing this Union, and cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain. It is not pretended that any clause in the constitution gives countenance to such a theory; it is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several states by which it was ratified; but it is beyond the power of a state, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder." In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the constitution, it was formed by the states, that is the people in each of the states, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the states, and not by the people of the states. The states, created by the constitution, less a government, in the strictest sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the government created by the constitution of the states are within their several spheres. It is like them organized into legislative, executive and judiciary departments. It operates like them directly on persons and things, and like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it; was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties of the constitution, and the perpetuity of the states, and the government, and the constitution, is expressly declared in the 13th article, it is expressly declared that the articles of this confederation shall be the supreme law of the land, and the union shall be perpetual.

The preamble to the constitution of the United States, having expressed reference to the articles of confederation, which it states it was established in order to form a more perfect Union, does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity; but that the Union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the constitution of the federal government upon its officers, congress possesses the exclusive right to declare war, to raise and support armies, to regulate commerce, to coin money, to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the federal government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the states to lay and collect all other taxes. But the constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the states from interfering with their exercise for that purpose. It is in a strong prohibitory language expressly declared that no state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts. Moreover, without the consent of congress, no state shall lay any impost or duties, or imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States, and no state shall without the consent of congress lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will admit of further delay.

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against state interference, it is provided that the court and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; that no state shall be bound thereby, anything in its constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution.

In order to carry into effect these laws, the constitution has established a perfect government, embracing the legislative, executive and judicial, and the government to the extent of its powers, acts upon the individual citizens of every state and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the states in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of securing the peace and order to the extent of its powers, to establish a government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the states. This has been accomplished by the constitution of the United States. In short, the government created by the constitution, and drawing its authority from the sovereign people of each of the sovereign states, has precisely the same right to exercise its powers over the people of all states in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the states, and over the people of the states respectively, to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each state, and as binding upon the people as though each had been textually inserted therein. This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty of the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers were intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they, at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution.

It was not intended by the framers to the baseless fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages. We may, with great propriety, say that day has not indulged in a dream, that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the states, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of those powers, to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the constitution would be so interpreted as to enable any state, by her own act and without the consent of her sister states, to discharge her people from all or any of their federal obligations. It may be asked, then, are the people of the states without redress against the tyranny and oppression of an inherent federal government? By no means. "The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied; it exists independent of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and under it new ones have been replaced. It is embodied in strong and express language, in our own declaration of independence, but the distinction must ever be observed, that this is a revolution against the established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent federal government. In short, let us look the danger fair in the face: Secession is nothing more or less than revolution. It may or it may not be justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution. What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the executive, bound by solemn oath before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed? From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of his duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impossible, by the acts of the states, and by the hopes of the future; and the Union has already made us the most prosperous, and powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in foreign lands it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and the right of self-determination would be annihilated. The nation, for example for more than eighty years, would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government. It is not every wrong, it is not every grievous wrong, which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free government there has been an ebb and flow of public opinion. The slavery question like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to arrest it, by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several states the remedy for existing evils which the constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of congress, and have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, and have consequently become parts of the constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting congress from passing any law respecting the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secured the personal liberties of the citizen, and power by the federal government. Should the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of state rights at that period, as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the constitution could have long survived these amendments.

Again the constitution was amended by the same process after the election of president Jefferson by the house of representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the independence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to procure the amicable adjustment of the conflicting constitutional questions, like the present, which might arise between the governments of the states and of the United States. This appears from contemporary history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few instances in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1789, to the legislature of Virginia. In this, he ably and conclusively defended the constitution against the attacks of the legislature against the strictures of several other state legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the alien and sedition acts as palpable and alarming infractions on the constitution. In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies—and he referred to none other—to which the states were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying that the legislatures of the states might have made a direct representation to congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have expressed to their respective senators in congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose any explanatory amendment to the constitution; or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might by an application to congress have obtained a convention for the very same object. This is the very course which I earnestly recommend, in order to obtain an explanatory amendment of the constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with congress or the state legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the construction of the constitution on three special points: First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the states where it now exists, or may hereafter exist. Second, duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as states into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe. Third, a like recognition of the right of the master to his slave, who has escaped from one state to another, to be restored and delivered up to him, and the validity of the fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all state laws impairing or decreasing this right are violations of the constitution, and consequently null and void.

It may be objected, that this construction of the constitution has already been settled by the supreme court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still controvert the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit

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1860

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CHANGE OF TIME.
Taking effect Sunday, November 25th, 1860.
Trains leave Jamesville for:

St. Louis,	6:50 A. M.
St. Louis,	1:10 P. M.
St. Louis only,	4:31 P. M.
St. Louis and Prairie du Chien,	7:25 P. M.
St. Louis,	6:45 P. M.

Trains arrive at Jansenville from

Adrian and Prairie du Chien,	8.00 A M
Adrian only,	8.40 P M
Twohake,	8.00 P M
Twohake,	8.00 P M
Ureola,	10.40 P M

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Trains leave Jansenville:	
Eight Train, for Oshkosh.	7.15 A. M.
Express	8.40 P. M.
Eight Train,	6.45 A. M.
Freight Train, for Chicago,	9.30 P. M.
Express,	12.45 P. M.
Eight,	6.30 A. M.
Trains Arrive at Jansenville:	
Eight Express, from Chicago,	10.20 A. M.
Freight,	6.45 P. M.
Eight,	3.45 P. M.

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London and New England. Passengers and freeloading through it, all pairs of Canada and the United States, also

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling Monday every Friday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

JAMES WARRACK,
Gen'l. Agent, at 123 N. 3d St.

WALTER RUANLEY,
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. April 1914

**VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS
COMPANY,**
Via New and Erie R.
N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:
THIS company having lately made more full and
fact arrangements than heretofore had, beg to
attention to their facilities for the

RAPID TRANSPORTATION
of all classes of merchandise, between the centers of
and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-
and south-west. We offer the following advantages:
From and after this date our Fast Express Train will
run from Jersey City every day (Sundays excepted)
direct for Dunkirk, making close connection with
trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places west

Quicker Time

Great care will be taken to guard against over-
 cargo, losses or damages, but should any occur, the
 carrier will be promptly examined into and adjusted.
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Mark packages "Per
 Line Express." *Procedure Bills of Lading on the*
SA covered. For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading
 and directions, apply to **TRADE INSURANCE, Agents**
 First door east of Bryant House.
Jacqueline Nov. 26, 1906. overland

А. А. МАРТЫНОВ

MITCHELL'S
NEW YORK STORE!
HAVING purchased in New York the largest and
finest assortment of
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY!
we brought to this city, we are offering them at
CHICAGO PRICES.
this is not a rehearsal of the 'past, nor an idle story-
will sell our goods at from
10 to 25 per cent Cheaper
than any other establishment in this city can sell, which
is its goods in Chicago or Milwaukee. We offer lead-
ing articles, of which all can judge, at the following
ones:

own Sugar, 8 cts, usually sold at 9 cents,
 Golden " 75 " "
 Sugar House Syrup, 50 cts per gallon.
 Golden " 35 " "
 The Valencia, " 35 " "
 Excellent Green and Black Teas, 50c to 60 cts per lb. worth
 50s shillings.
 All 60 cts per lb.
 Smoking Tobacco, 8 cents per lb.
 All at St. George's Old Fish at 6 1/2 cents per lb.

And Everything Else in Proportion.

Crockery at Your Own Price!

We keep nothing but of the very best quality of
 goods; and we offer a

Present of 1 dollar's worth of Sugar

to every person who expresses any disappointment as to

PRICE AND QUALITY.

We have also a variety of.

SHELF HARDWARE,

Wooden Ware

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

Come and Examine.

We have adopted the system of

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

for

Cash and Cash Only.

having lived in this city for fifteen years, and having

PAID EXORBITANT PRICES

for goods for home use, we think we know what

Will Satisfy the People

as to kind, quality and price. We have no

Old or Bad Debts,

therefore we can sell without having to

Charge one Customer for Losses by An
other.

GIVE US A CALL.

Opposite the Hyatt House.

Janesville, Oct. 24th, 1890.

MITCHELL'S.
cc324awt

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE

**FALL AND WINTER
TRADE.**

AM now receiving my Fall purchase, which, with the large stock of

Custom Work

on hand, makes up (I honestly believe) the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever before offered in this market.

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION

of all in want of anything in this line, feeling confident that the

QUALITY AND PRICE

will prove satisfactory.

Custom Work Made to Order

from the

Best Material!

and by workmen that

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

being gratified for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I would ask a

Continuance of the Same,

Hoping to merit it by making and selling

GOOD WORK!

at a small advance only from prime cost.

outshew Sign of "Big Foot" Main Street.

PULKER & NEATE,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
West Milwaukee Street, - - - Janesville, Wisconsin.
Cash Advanced on Merchandise
of every description.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN
to the sale of all kinds of property at our
AUCTION ROOMS,
or in any part of the country.
November, 10th, 1880. worldawit

TEN PIECES
DRAW LADIES' CLOTH,
received this day at
oct47d1 MECKEY & BROS.

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.
W. F. KEE, country's largest full assortment of
Plug, Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco,
Cigars, Scotch and Rappos Stout, Pipes, Tobacco
Cases, and also, Liquors, Cigars, and Cigar Ware,
at prices to correspond with the times at the old
and famous main street.
april9d1 O. F. MEYER & BROTHER.

Beautify Your Rooms

LAHORE variety of New styles of Wall Paper, this day received at Newell's, Main street. Call and examine and you are sure to purchase.

O. J. D.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

NOTHING in the life of Emily C. Johnson, by Konradick.

Soul Liberty, by Henry C. Fish, D. D.

Spanish Politics translated by J. H. Bennett.

The Budget Closed, by Jane Anthony Davis.

The Eclipse of Faith and The Great Preparation, or the Eclipse of Faith.

W. D. WHERLOCK.

THE J. D. DEARBORN.

Fresh Oysters at Wheelock's.

THE OYSTERS are from the Chesapeake Bay, and are sent by the can, doing, case or case, at the lowest market price.

W. D. WHERLOCK.

Call on him at his Office, 300 Main Street.

Miller's, Farmers & Threshers.

SUPERIOR article of Lard Oil, which wears out as fast as an oil and will not gum machinery. For sale at TAILMAN & COLLINS'S.

WARRANTED PRICES FOR SALE.

